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TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. P. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday Morning, at \$2 per annum in advance—or \$2 50 if paid within three months—otherwise \$3 will invariably be charged. No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement. Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this size type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business must come FREE OF POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

JOB PRINTING, SUCH AS,

CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS,
Cards, Labels,
Wax Bills, Horse Bills,
Notably and expeditiously executed at this Office.

FOR SALE.

THE SUB-
scribers of
this paper
are now
receiving
the new
issue of
the paper.
Horses.
April 22, 1842.

SALISBURY FACTORY.

THIS establishment is now in complete operation. The Company are manufacturing Cotton Yarn, Sheeting, Shirting and Dressing, of the superior quality which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices. Merchants and others who will examine quality and compare prices, will find it to their interest to purchase of J. RHODES BROWN, Agt. Salisbury, June 3, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Salisbury, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their patronage. His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provender; his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors. His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me. E. R. BIRCHHEAD. March 11, 1842.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling and other building materials on hand for sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yalkin River, formerly Pearson's Mills.

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds. Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made of heart pine, or yellow poplar, of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw—Price \$3 per 1000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt. December 31, 1841.

Wanted,

THREE or four families to work at the Salisbury Factory—none but those who can come well recommended for industry, and sobriety, need apply. J. RHODES BROWN, Agt. Salisbury, June 3, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the South, wishes to dispose of his valuable Plantation, lying within three miles of Salisbury, on the Edge road leading to Mr. Locke's bridge and to Lexington, Salem and Raleigh, &c.; it is the same formerly owned by William H. Slaughter, Esq. and it is preferred generally well known. The tract contains

260 ACRES,

some of which is cleared and under cultivation, and about ten of it first rate meadow land, it is watered by Crane Creek and two branches which run through the land, an excellent orchard, consisting of a great variety of very choice

Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees.

There are two dwelling Houses on the tract, the one of the road is well calculated for a house of entertainment, it being a large two story building, very convenient, having all necessary out houses conveniently arranged, and supplied with an excellent spring of water. The other dwelling house is near the meadow ground and a first rate spring, from which it is supplied with water, and a large barn which makes it convenient for picking away hay. The above property is pleasantly situated, and remarkably healthy.

The subscriber being anxious to sell will give a bargain, those wishing for further information can be gratified by calling on the premises, or the subscriber.

JOHN T. BOWLES.

Walnut Ridge, Rowan Co., N. C. April 29, 1842.

Blanks For Sale Here.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Opium smoking and Laudanum drinking.—The practice of chewing opium, which prevails to a serious and fatal extent in China, and which it is fair to presume, is in a considerable measure the cause of the present struggle between Great Britain and the "Celestial Empire," has been the theme of more than one work, and is the source, not only of much exquisite enjoyment, but of misery unspeakable. Opium chewing and smoking are not, however, confined to China. There are hundreds of unfortunates in this country, by whom opium, either in small pieces and chewed like tobacco, or made into laudanum, is sought for with more keenness than the drunkard seeks for his stimulus.

A friend who keeps a drug store in the lower part of the city, informs us that there are dozens of confirmed opium eaters or laudanum drinkers, who visit his establishment daily. They are generally speaking abandoned women, who have imbibed the habit in hours of gloom and despondency; but he states that there are other cases in which the needy and unfortunate have become opium eaters in moments of sickness and pain, and having once resorted to the drug for the alleviation of their bodily misery, they have found it impossible to abandon the habit. In some cases these miserable beings are indeed to be pitied. Without opium or laudanum they are wretched, and unable to obtain money to purchase any, their condition is appalling in the extreme.

Our informant assures us that in some cases, four ounces of laudanum are consumed daily, or enough to kill four people under ordinary circumstances. Women who sometimes come into his store trembling in every limb, in consequence of being deprived of their usual portion of the potion. They will grasp it with the utmost impatience, and swallow it down instantly. Not unfrequently they pawn their clothes and the furniture in their houses in order to obtain money to buy opium. Nay, still more deplorable alternatives have been resorted to. Opium eaters are readily recognized by one who is familiar with such persons. They have a haggard and worn appearance; their eyes glow with an unnatural light, while misery and despair are traced upon their features in indelible lines. The habit may be cured, we believe, in most cases, and its effects are sometimes frightful.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

The Century Plant—A Great Curiosity.—We learn with great pleasure that our enterprising friend, Bernard Duke, has in his possession the largest specimen of the Century Plant, or One Hundred Year Flowering Aloe, (*Agave Americana*) in America. While the report of the rarity of the plant now shooting up its flower stem at the Patron's green houses in Albany has been exciting the astonishment of all America, Mr. Duke has quietly suffered his doubly splendid specimen to pass on to obscurity without a comment, completely stealing a march on our good citizens, who would have overrun his extensive grounds to witness this wonderful production of nature. The plant which is over 35 feet in circumference, is now in full perfection, the flower stem being upwards of 20 feet in height and covered on every branch with thousands of rich deep yellow blossoms. Its appearance is singular, grand, and curious, and will, no doubt, excite the astonishment of the whole of the fashion and beauty of our city.

But three specimens of the *Agave* as yet have flowered in America, the first of which, a small plant, blossomed on the grounds of Wm. Hamilton, Esq., at the Woodlands, where it was visited by upwards of 20,000 persons, and the second which bloomed at Lemon Hall was exhibited in Philadelphia for the benefit of the Philadelphia Orphan's Asylum, to about 35,000 visitors. The present plant, which will be exhibited at the Masonic Hall, is now 55 years of age, and was originally grown by the same gentleman at his conservatory. It has been since his death the property of the McMahon family, and is now in the hands of Mr. Duke. An opportunity to view the Aloe seldom occurs, and as there is no sufficiently large plants in the country, will not occur again the present century. Mr. Duke will realize a large sum from the singular freak of nature which has brought this plant into perfection. It dies immediately after its florescence is terminated.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Lieutenant — of the Navy, when a passed midshipman, was something like ten years ago on board of the Constellation frigate. While lying at one of the Azores, a heavy gale came on, and the ship was drifting toward a rock bound coast, where he would inevitably go to pieces. All was consternation on board, and the probability was, she went ashore, not a dozen souls would be saved. This young officer, whether on shore or at sea, was peculiarly neat in his dress, rather topknotish, and he had acquired by this peculiarity the title of the "Pellucid" of the navy. During the gale his station was on the gun deck forward, superintending the paying out of chain cable as the ship kept dragging, and in some way his kid gloves got dirty. It should be remarked that with all his topknotishness, he was an able, cool and determined young officer. During the height of the gale, the captain, Mr. S., went round the ship, paying here and there for blessings on those who were about to take the great leap into eternity. Approaching Mr. —, with a serious countenance, he addressed him:—

"Can I do any thing for you, Mr. —, on this occasion?"

"Yes," replied the young officer, without changing a muscle, "won't you be so good as to turn down my shirt collar?"

Fortunately the frigate escaped, but the "turn down my shirt collar" of "Pellucid" was a standing expression among his mess mates.

I am on Oath.—A lawyer not over young or handsome in examining a young lady, a witness in Court, made attempts to confuse her, and thus to render her testimony contradictory and unavailing. She however seemed to be calm, and proof against all frivolous questions put to her. At last, the lawyer, determined to perplex her, said: "Miss — upon my word you are very pretty." The young lady very promptly replied: "I would return the compliment, sir, if I were not on oath." As may be supposed, the lawyer, questioned her no farther.

POLITICAL.

SPEECH

MR. J. C. CALHOUN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
On the passage of the Tariff Bill—delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 5, 1842.

MR. PRESIDENT: The Tariff Bill of 1828 has, by common consent, been called the bill of abominations; but, as bad as that was, this—all things considered—is worse. It is, in the first place, worse, because it is more onerous; not that the duties are on an average higher—for they are probably less, by about 10 per cent. This, it is estimated, will average about 36 per cent. ad valorem on the aggregate of the imports; and I have been able to make, about 48. By this difference is more than made up by only a few considerations; and, among them, that all the long credit for the payment of the duties now requires them to be paid in cash, which adds to their burden not less than 4 or 5 per cent. Again: there has been a great falling off in prices on almost all articles; which increases, in the same proportion, the rate per cent. on the cost of all specific duties, which, considering them as a part of the duties, will much more than make up the difference. To these may be added its arbitrary and oppressive provisions for valuing goods, and collecting duties with the fact that it goes into operation, without notice, immediately on its passage, and will fall heavily on the commercial interest; and the undue weight it would impose on the less wealthy sections of the community, in consequence of the higher duties it lays on certain articles of general consumption.

It is, in the next place, worse, because if it should become a law, it would become so under circumstances still more objectionable than the tariff of 1828. I shall not dwell on the fact that, if it should, it would entirely supersede the compromise act, and violate pledges openly given here in this chamber, by its distinguished author, and the present Governor of Massachusetts, then a member of this body—that, if we of the South would adhere to the compromise while it was operating favorably to the manufacturing interest, they would stand by it when it came to operate unfavorably to it. I pass, also, without dwelling on the fact that it proposes to repeal the provision in the act of distribution, which provides that the act should cease to operate if the duties should be raised above 20 per cent.—a provision, without which neither that nor the bankrupt bill could have become a law, and which was inserted under circumstances that pledged the faith of the majority to abide by it. I will mention these delicate branches of plighted faith, should this bill become a law—not because I regard them as slight objections; on the contrary, they are of a serious character, and likely to exercise a very pernicious influence over our future legislation, by preventing amicable adjustments of questions that may hereafter threaten the peace of the country; but because I have, on a former occasion, expressed my views fully in relation to them. I pass to the objection that, if this bill should pass, it would pass against the clear light of experience. When that of 1828 passed, we had but little experience as to the effects of the protective policy. It is true that the act of 1821 had been in operation a few years, which may be regarded the first which avowed the policy that ever passed; but it had been in operation too short a time to shed much light on the subject. Since then, our experience has been greatly enlarged. We have had periods of considerable duration both of increase and reduction of duties, and their effects respectively on the industry and prosperity of the country, which enables us to compare, from authentic public documents, the result. It is most triumphantly in favor of reduction, though made under circumstances most adverse to it, and most favorable to increase. I say, on another occasion during this session, shown, from the commercial tables and other authentic sources, that, during the eight years of high duties, the increase of our foreign commerce, and of our tonnage, both coastwise and foreign, was almost entirely arrested; and that the exports of domestic manufactures actually fell off, although it was a period exempt from any general convulsion in trade or derangement of the currency. On the same occasion, I also showed that the eight years of the reduction of duties, which followed, were marked by an extraordinary impulse given to every branch of industry—agricultural, commercial, navigational, and manufacturing. Our exports of domestic productions, and our tonnage, increased fully a third, and our manufactures still more; and thus, too, under the adverse circumstances of an inflated, steadily increasing currency, and the whole machinery of commerce deranged and broken. And yet, with this flood of light from authentic documents at our feet, we are about to do? To pass this bill, a bill to restore the old, and as was hoped, exploded system of restrictions and prohibitions, under the false guise of a revenue bill, as I shall next proceed to show.

Yes, Senators, we are told by the chairman of the Finance Committee, and others who advocate it, that this bill is intended for revenue, and that of 1828 was for protection; and it is on that assumption that they attempt to discriminate between the two, and hope to reconcile the people to this measure. It is, indeed, true that the bill of 1828 was for protection. The treasury was then well replenished, and not an additional dollar was needed to meet the demands of the Government; and, what made it worse, the public debt was then reduced to a small amount; and what remained was in a regular and rapid course of reduction, which would in a few years, entirely extinguish the whole, when more than half of the revenue would have become surplus. It was under these circumstances that the bill of 1828, which so greatly increased the duties, was introduced, and became a law—an act of legislative folly and wickedness almost without example. Well has the community paid the penalty. Yes, much which it now suffers, and has suffered, and must suffer, are but its bitter fruits. It was that which so enormously increased the surplus revenue after the extinguishment of the debt in 1834; and it was that surplus which mainly led to the vast expansion of the currency that followed, and from which have succeeded so many disasters. It was that which wrecked the currency, overthrew the almost entire machinery of commerce,

precipitated hundreds of thousands from affluence to want, and which has done so much to venerate and public morals.

But is this a revenue bill? Let us see. We have, indeed, the word of the expenditures of the Government; of \$50,000,000. But I must in but little proof, except go a step further before he can show that it has not only shown that it can satisfy meet the expenditures of the Government, but that those expenditures themselves must, beary. He must show that retrenchment is economy have done their full work; that all these expenditures have been lopped off; that exact economy has been enforced in every branch, in the collection and disbursement of the revenue; and, above all, that none of the resources of the Government have been thrown away or surrendered. Has he done all that? Or has he shown that it has been even attempted?—that either he or his party have made any systematic or serious effort to redeem the pledge, so often and solemnly given before the election, that the expenditures should be greatly reduced below what they then were, and be brought down to seventeen, sixteen, and even as low as thirteen millions of dollars annually? Has not their course been directly the reverse, since they came into power? Have they not surrendered one of the two great sources of revenue—the public lands; raised the debt from twenty one or two millions, to twenty seven millions; and increased the public debt from five and a half to more than twenty millions? And has not all this been done, under circumstances well calculated to excite suspicion that the real design was to create a necessity for duties, with the express view of affording protection to manufactures? Have they not, indeed, told us, again and again, through their great head and organs, that the two great and indispensable measures to relieve the country from existing embarrassments were a protective tariff, and a National Bank? and is it, then, uncharitable to assert that the expenditures, so far from being necessary to the past and economical wants of the Government, have been raised to what they are, with the design of passing this bill in the only way it could be passed—under the guise of a revenue bill?

But, if it were admitted that the amount it proposes to raise is necessary to meet the expenditures of the Government; and that the expenditures themselves were necessary,—the chairman must still go a step further, to make good his assertion that this is a bill for revenue, and not for protection. He must show that the duties it proposes are for revenue, and not on protective principle.

No two things, Senators, are more different than duties for revenue and protection. They are as opposite as light and darkness. The one is friendly, and the other hostile, to the importation of the article on which they may be imposed. Revenue seeks not to exclude or diminish the amount imported; on the contrary, it is that should be the result, it neither designed nor desired it. While it takes, it patronizes; and patronizes, that it may take more. It is the reverse, in every respect, with protection. It seeks, directly, exclusion or diminution. It is the desired result; and, if it fails in that, it fails in its object. But, although so hostile in character, they are intimately blended in practice. Every duty imposed on an article manufactured in the country, if it be not raised to the point of prohibition, will give some revenue; and every one and for revenue, be it ever so low, must afford some protection, as it is called. But, notwithstanding they are so blended in practice, plain and intelligible rules may be laid down, by which the one may be so distinguished from the other, as never to be confounded. To raise a duty a revenue, and not a protective duty, it is indispensable, in the first place, that it should be necessary to meet the expenditures of the Government; and, in the next, that the expenditures themselves should be necessary for the support of the Government, without the duty being caused intentionally, to raise the duty, either by a surrender of other sources of revenue, or by neglect or waste. In neither case as has been stated would the duty be so high as to prohibit the importation of the article; that would be utterly incompatible with the object of revenue. But there are other less obvious, though not less important rules, by which they may be discriminated with equal certainty.

On all articles on which duties can be imposed, there is a point in the rate of duties which may be called the maximum point of revenue—that is, a point at which the greatest amount of revenue would be raised. If it be elevated above that, the importation of the article would fall off more rapidly than the duty would be raised; and, if depressed below it, the reverse effect would follow: that is, the duty would decrease more rapidly than the importation would increase. If the duty be raised above that point, it is manifest that all the intermediate space between the maximum point and that to which it may be raised, would be purely protective, and not at all for revenue. Another rule remains to be laid down, drawn from the facts just stated, still more important than the preceding, as far as the point under consideration is involved. It results from the facts stated, that any given amount of duty, other than the maximum, may be collected on any article, by two distinct rates of duty—the one above the maximum point, and the other below it. The lower is the revenue rate, and the higher the protective; and all the intermediate is purely protective, whatever it be called, and involves, to that extent, the principle of prohibition, as perfectly as if raised so high as to exclude importation totally. It follows, that all duties not laid strictly for revenue, are purely protective, whether called incidental or not; and hence the distinction taken by the Senator from Arkansas immediately on my left, [Mr. S. VIER], between incidental and accidental protection, is not less true and philosophical than striking.—The latter is the only protection compatible with the principles on which duties for revenue are laid.

This bill, regarded as a revenue bill, cannot withstand the test of any one of these rules. That it cannot as to the two first, has already been shown. For some of the duties amount to prohibition as been admitted by the chairman. To those he admits, a long list of others might be added. I have in my drawer a enumeration of many of them, furnished by an intelligent and experienced merchant, but I will not occupy the time of the Senate

by reading the catalogue. That a large portion of the duties on the protected articles exceed the maximum point of revenue, will not be denied; and that there are few or none imposed on protected articles, on which an equal revenue might not be raised at a lower rate of duty, will be admitted.—As, then, every feature of this bill is stamped with protection, it is as much a bill for protection as that of 1828. Wherein, then, does it differ? In this: that went openly, boldly, and manfully for protection; and this assumes the guise of revenue. That carried the drawn dagger in its hand; and this conceals it in its bosom. That imposed the burden of protection—a burden admitted to be unjust, unequal, and oppressive, but it was the only burden; but this surrenders the weight of its false guise—a heavy debt, extravagant expenditures, the loss of public lands, and the prostration of public credit, with the intent of concealing its purpose. And this, too, may be added to the objections, which make it worse than its predecessor in abomination.

I am, Senators, now brought to the important question, why should such a bill pass? Who asks for it, and on what ground? It comes ostensibly from the manufacturing interest. I say ostensibly; for I shall show, in the sequel, that there are other and more powerful interests among its advocates and supporters. And on what grounds do they ask it? It is on that of protection. Protection against what? Against violence, oppression, or fraud? If so, Government is bound to afford it, if it comes within the sphere of its powers, cost what it may. It is the object for which Government is instituted; and if it fails in that, it fails in the highest point of duty. No; it is against neither violence, oppression, nor fraud. There is no complaint of being disturbed in property or persons, or of being defrauded out of the proceeds of industry. Against what, then, is protection asked? It is against low prices. The manufacturers complain that they cannot afford to carry on their pursuits at prices as low as at present; and that, unless they can get higher, they must give up manufacturing. The evil, then, is low prices; and what they ask of Government is to give them higher. But how do they ask it to be done? Do they ask Government to compel those who may want to purchase to give them higher? No; that would be a hard task, and not a little odious; difficult to be defended on the principles of equity, justice, or the Constitution, or to be endured, if it could be. Do they ask that a tax should be laid on the rest of the community, and the proceeds divided among them, to make up for low prices? Or, in other words, do they ask for a bounty? No; that would be rather too open, oppressive and indecent. How, then, do they ask it to be done? By putting down competition, by the imposition of taxes on the products of others, so as to give them the exclusion of the market, or at least a decided advantage over others, and thereby enable them to sell at higher prices. Stripped of all disguise, this is their request; and this they call protection. Protect an, indeed!—can it tribute, levy, exaction, monopoly, plunder; or, if these be too harsh, call it charity, assistance, aid—anything rather than protection, with which it has not a feature in common.

Considered in this milky light, where, Senators, will you find the power to give the assistance asked? Or, if that can be found, how can you reconcile it to the principles of justice or equity to grant it? But suppose that it is to be overcome, I ask, are you prepared to adopt as a principle, that, whenever any branch of industry is suffering from depressed prices, it is your duty to call on all others to assist it? Such is the broad principle that lies at the bottom of what is asked; and what would it be, if carried out, but equalization of income? And what that, but agrarianism as to income? And in what would that differ, in effect, from the agrarianism of property, which you, on the opposite side of the chamber, profess so much to detest? But, if you are not ready to carry out the principle in its full extent, are you prepared to restrict it to a single class—the manufacturers? Will you give them the great and exclusive advantage of having the right of demanding assistance from the rest of the community, whenever their profits are depressed below the point of remuneration by vicissitudes to which all others are exposed?

But, suppose all these difficulties surmounted; there is one rule, where assistance is asked, which, on no principle of justice, equity, or reason, can be violated—and that is, to ascertain, from careful and cautious examination, whether, in fact, it be needed by the party asked; and, if it be, whether the one of whom it is asked can afford to give it or not. Now, I ask whether any such examination has been made? Has the Finance Committee, which reported this bill, or the Committee on Manufactures, to which the numerous petitions have been referred, or any member of the majority who supports this bill, made an impartial or careful examination, in order to ascertain whether they who ask and can carry on their manufactures without higher prices? Or, have they given themselves the least trouble to ascertain whether the other portions of the community could afford to give them higher? Will any one pretend that he has? I can say, as to the interest with which I am individually connected, I have heard of no such inquiry; and can add further, from my own experience, (and I fearfully appeal to every planter in the chamber to confirm my statement,) that the great cotton growing interest cannot afford to give higher prices for its supplies. As much as the manufacturing interest is embarrassed, it is not more so than the cotton growing interest; and as moderate as may be the profit of the one, it cannot be more moderate than that of the other. I ask those who represent the other great agricultural staples—I ask the great provision interest of the West, the navigating, the commercial, and, finally, the great mechanical and manufacturing interests—if they have been asked whether they can afford to give higher prices for their supplies? And, if so, what was their answer?

If, then, no such examination has been made, what has been done? Those who have asked for aid, have been permitted to fix the amount, according to their own capacity; and this bill has fixed the assessment on the other interest of the community, without consulting them, with all the provisions necessary for extorting the amount in the promptest manner. Government is to descend from its high appointed duty, and become the agent of a portion of the community to extort, under the guise of protection, tribute from the rest of the community; and thus defeat the end of its institution.

VARIETY.

The Bark Canoe.—The arrival of some new, magnificently constructed steamboat or schooner, not hitherto gallantly spread to the wind, would have been a title of the curiosity that a Bark the size was placed, on Friday evening, just as east under a close down. It came in from the board one old Indian of the shore, having on of age, who himself was to have been 94 years, and some twelve or more whippersnappers, all of the Catawba tribe; and hand children, all many more adult male Indians, who were on the beach, the canoe continuing for travelled on within speaking distance of the land, and part of the canoe was a short time, in which they were disposing of their cargo of whistles, baskets, moccasins, and other Indian notions, receiving in exchange, tobacco, rice, &c., they put off up the lake about five miles, where they landed their canoe ashore and encamped for the night. In this manner it is understood they will continue their journey to Great Bay, whether for the purpose of settling there, for a more visit, or excursion of pleasure, was not known.—*Dunkirk Beacon.*

My hand is like the rose,
My teeth as black as jet;
My boots they pinch my toes,
And my lips have never met.
My footsteps have no lightness,
For I am parrot-toed,
I never rode a horse but once,
And that time I was thrown.

The above sentimental and truly poetic effusion was manufactured by the New York Mechanic.

Small Talk.—We give the following as a specimen of the truly edifying conversation, frequently heard in "almost any quantity" at our watering places and fashionable resorts generally. It was got up by the New York Herald, as particularly calculated for the meridian of Washington city, but will suit any and every latitude:

"Ah, Mrs. . . .," (running up and shaking hands.) I am very glad to see you indeed."
"Well, how do you do?"
"Very well, I thank you. It is very windy to-day."
"Yes, very windy. I thought it would rain."
"So did I. Very windy. But it has cleared off quite pleasant."
"Yes, it has cleared off quite pleasant."
"There are a good many people here to-day."
"Yes, a good many."
"We have a great deal of rain."
"Yes, a great deal of rain."
"Where are you staying, my dear?"
"At"
"Thank you. I am glad to see you looking so well."
"Thank you. I am very glad, Mrs., to see you indeed."

Thus they run on, the male exquisites frequently taking a part, and making Miss Nancys of themselves, by helping out with a meaningless chat. We have sometimes heard a regular conversation of this description going on for half an hour, each talking incessantly all the while, and when the thing came to be "cyphered out," and reduced down to the standard of good hard sense, not a word had been spoken.

A Singular Banter.—The N. Y. Spirit of the Times says that at a soiree recently given some young ladies urged a dashing and spirited young fellow to join the Washingtonians. He promised to do so, and in the evening, when he came to the house of the Washingtonians, he was met by a young man, who, in a friendly way, presented to him a regular conversation of this description going on for half an hour, each talking incessantly all the while, and when the thing came to be "cyphered out," and reduced down to the standard of good hard sense, not a word had been spoken.

"When I drink I feel, I feel
Visions of poetic zeal;
When I drink my sorrow's o'er,
I think of doubts and fears no more."

The above was instantly answered as follows:

"Thus sang the old bard on his couch sunk,
A fellow as grapes in October;
He found it a treat to get to get drunk,
But found it a hell to get sober."

The young gentleman immediately joined the teetotalers!

A Dutch Justice.—A queer old Dutch Justice of the Peace out West used to be very irritable and passionate with lawyers when they were brought about him as witnesses, and he would rap them over the head with the Bible and administer the oath in this wise:

"Cum, say; you do swear to say do druth, do whole druth, and nothing according to do druth, who help you ones Cot? Kish to poek, t-u you, kish to poek!"—*Pittsburg.*

Truth and Honor.—"The heaviest fetter that ever weighed down the limbs of a captive is a web of a gossamer, compared with the pledge of a man of honor. The wall of stone and the bed of iron may be broken, but the pledged word never."

Criticism.—"A capital number—racy, spirited, excellent," as a writer said of one of the periodicals which contained three of his own articles. "A miserable affair—not a gleam of intellect in the whole concern"—as the same writer said of another print, in which he found he had five pieces—rejected.

This couplet says the Boston Post was calculated for the meridian of Washington, but will answer for the Capital of any State in the Union.

The prophet Isaiah was in wonder lost,
To hear his own speak—came now talk the most.

Anecdote of T. C. Gratton.—Mr. Gratton is a large sized man of more than middle age and of rather peculiar personal appearance. His nose so far from having any royal prominence, is quite the reverse, being flat. We have heard it related that a landlady, with whom he once boarded, took an unaccountable dislike to him at the first interview. He remained an inmate of her family a considerable time, and on getting her residence, her ladyship ventured to tell him what had been her feeling at first, very cautiously contrasting them with her subsequent impressions. "It was a long time, Mr. Gratton," said she, "before I could get over your nose." "That is not to be wondered at," he replied; "madam, for there is no bridge to it."

Ring Worm.—The following simple application is a cure for the Ring Worm: Take a small quantity of first rate gun powder, and dissolve it by rubbing it with spirit and apply it to the part affected, until it shall become saturated, which will produce the desired effect. It, however, may be necessary, in some aggravated cases, to apply it in this way some two or three times.

"Dawker, Dawker," said an exquisite the other day, "I want you to tell me what I can get to put into my head to make it right?"
"It wants nothing but brains," said the gentleman of function.—*Uncle Sam.*

"I'll follow suit," as the tailor said when the dandy run off without paying him for his clothes.

In Arkansas they call a coat of tar and feathers "a protective tariff."

Tight Lacing.—Killing one's self to be considered handsome.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER.
WITH THE
BEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of the popular Family Newspaper, established and universally known as the SATURDAY COURIER, deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its merit and excellence. Its circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination is made to increase its circulation, and to render it more useful and interesting to its readers. In the year of the American Newspaper, we are just entering upon the year 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best talent to be found in the world. The Courier is independent in its character, fearless in its pursuit of a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than doubled the number of its constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.
Every one should be proud to patronize the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its subscription, the original American Tales, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon, Mrs. T. Arthur, Mrs. Miss S. G. Lewis, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the American Family Newspaper.

Foreign Literature and News.
Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and news of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest and most reliable information of the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provisions, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Land, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of
TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,
and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Charles Dickens, (Box), Professor Ingraham, J. Sheridan Knowles, Mrs. M. St. Leon, Douglas Jerrold, Miss Seignior, Wm. E. Burton, Laetia G. W. Patten, Thomas Campbell, Miss Mitford, Professor Wines, E. L. Bulwer, Joseph C. Neal, Thos. G. Spear, Capt. Mayhew, R. N. Pena Smith, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Professor Douglass, M. M. March, George P. Morris, Mrs. Gore, Joseph R. Chandler, Mrs. Leslie, Lydia H. F. Frost, Lydia H. F. Frost, Hon. Robert P. Conrad, Robert Morris, Mrs. C. H. W. Eiling, A. Green, Jr., John Neal, Countess of Blessington, Lucy Seymour.

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will undertake to procure new subscribers, and send us \$10, per annum and postage free, we will accept for \$10, per annum. Seven copies for \$10, three copies for \$5, or one copy three years for \$5.

CLIPPING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5.
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$10.

Address, M. MARKS & GOLDEN, Philadelphia.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform.

Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. McANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. McAnally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he does not deem it practicable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its success; the subscriber therefore, previous to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that no will be added in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! In you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at taverns, at casinos, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political agents, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian? Recall then that not few very early, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the receipt of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

MILL IRONS.

There may be had at . . . Fisher's Foundry, on . . . South Yekkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country.

STOCKS.
Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.
December 31, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SPECTATOR.

THE Subscribers propose to publish, at the seat of Government, a Weekly Newspaper, to be called "THE SPECTATOR." They believe that such a publication will not be superfluous. Its plan will be different from that of the papers already established in Washington. It will not give the debates at length, but present a comprehensive and satisfactory summary of the proceedings in both Houses of Congress, with such extracts from the reports of the various committees, and such other documents as may be most worthy of attention.

The editorial department will discuss the questions of the day with spirit and fairness, and in a manner which, it is hoped, will prove acceptable to the popular taste. A familiarity with domestic politics, acquired by a residence at the capital, and the acquaintance of one of the editors with the leading statesmen of the period of European history, have given them some advantages for the task proposed. Communications from intelligent sources will also be furnished, and it shall be an effort to present to their readers that attractive variety, without which the most important topics are apt to pall upon the public mind. Events are constantly occurring at home & abroad, beyond the sphere of mere personal and party politics, attention to which cannot fail to elucidate public questions, and promote national interests. Judicious selections from foreign journals, which are so accessible in Washington, continental as well as English, (popular attention in this country being directed too exclusively to the latter,) cannot but interest the enquiring reader, whose liberal curiosity and expansive sympathies extend beyond the confines, however ample, of his own country. Nor will literature and general criticism be neglected, though kept subordinate to the paramount ends of a political journal.

In a word, it is the design of the subscribers to furnish a spirited paper, for which they are persuaded, peculiar facilities are found at the seat of Government.

Without appealing to their past position and exertions, they will content themselves here with declaring that their opinions are thoroughly and unflinchingly Democratic, yet, they would not be, nor liberal or uncharitable. They will discuss questions and judge men with freedom, yet with that moderation which gives additional strength to firmness, and that candor which is the best proof and pledge of sincerity.

They are fully sensible of the doubts and difficulties which must ever attend a novel undertaking of this nature. But one man may succeed, where another has failed, and when one effort has proved abortive, a second may triumph over every obstacle. It has been said, by a wise and a great man, that no human enterprise would be attempted if every objection must first be removed. The subscribers have resolved to try, at least; and all they ask of their friends is a kind support of their first and feeble steps. They venture, also, to express a hope that Editors, personally or politically friendly, will give this brief prospectus an insertion; a favor which they will be happy to acknowledge in a suitable manner.

J. L. MARTIN, J. HEART.

TERMS.

The Spectator will be published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, and proportionally for shorter periods, payable invariably in advance; or Five Dollars for two subscribers, or for two years. It is proposed to issue the first number early in June.

Postmasters are authorized to remit subscriptions, and communications to the Editors must be post paid.

MARTIN & HEART, Washington, D. C.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the cause in our own and in foreign lands;—its effect upon individuals and communities;—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were that impulse to pass over our own heads, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart.

The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to stimulate and encourage, that will tell upon its happy and prosperous people through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us promptly. As the object is to commence with the year 1842, every individual, who feels an interest in the success, and every Temperance Society, benevolent association, or individual, who feels an interest in the success, should immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, which they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided sufficient subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 20 by 15 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

IMPORTANT WORK!

HOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures and Mines,

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Mulin, &c. &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalers, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants, the most eligible and profitable.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 21 London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevity type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway, New York.

To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York.

March 11, 1842.

DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES & MINES.

THE patrons of this work are respectfully informed, that the undersigned have purchased the entire stock and right of Mr. S. APPLETON, in this work, and will continue its publication every fortnight till completed.—Editors will please notice the change in the advertisements. The terms will be adhered to in all respects as advertised. Please address the subscribers, post paid, D. APPLETON & CO., 200 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CHICORA,

OR

MESSANGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER, to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *The Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a desideratum at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made,—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted,—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the result.

The Literary Department of the *Chicora* will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The Scientific and Mechanical Department will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together, with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction available to the artisan and planter.

In this Department of General Intelligence, the subscribers believe the *Chicora* will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the South. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little fully now and then,

Is related by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The Chicora will be printed on an imperial sheet of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be 50 cents per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

R. S. DODGE, N. B. CARROLL.

July 1, 1842.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1843

Beef,	2 1/4	Iron,	3 1/2
Bacon,	2 1/2	Lard,	3 1/2
Brandy, (poach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	37 1/2
Do. (apple)	25 a	Oil,	6 1/2
Butter,	10 a 12 1/2	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4 1/2
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	1 1/2
Sale Rope,	10 a 12 1/2	Sugar, (brown)	0 a 10
Cotton, (clean)	7 a 8	Do. (white)	14 a 18
Corn,	10 a 12	Steel, (blister)	30 a 35
Coffee,	10 a 12	Do. (sack)	30 a 35
Flour,	\$1 00 a 1 50	Tallow,	25 a 30
Feathers,	25 a 30	Do. (sack)	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Whisky,	25 a
Do. Oil,	90 a \$1		

AT CHERAW, S. C. AUGUST 10, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	5 a 6	Flour,	500 a 550
Bacon,	5 a 7	Feathers,	37 a 40
Butter,	12 1/2 a 15	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	35 a 40
Bagging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 40
Sale Rope,	10 a 12 1/2	Rice, (100 lbs)	4 a 5
Cotton,	12 1/2 a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Coffee,	7 a 8	Salt, (sack)	2 75
Corn, (scarce)	50 a 52 1/2	Do. (bushel)	57 1/2 a \$1

AT CAMDEN, S. C. AUGUST 21, 1842.

Beef,	4 a 6	Cotton,	50 a 55
Bacon,	6 a 9	Corn,	25 a 30
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	500 a 550
Beeswax,	19 a 20	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	20	Lard,	10 a 12
Sale Rope,	12 1/2	Molasses,	33 a 40
Coffee,	11 a 15	Oats,	45 a 50

PROSPECTUS

OF THE